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THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL,
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LOCAL NOTICES.

Notice to the River Trade.

No boat or vessel should leave her wharf until supplied with a stock of DOOLEY'S BAKING POWDER. It is the only pure and reliable article of the kind in the market for making light, nutritious rolls, biscuits, waffles, &c. Always ready, and the most economical, as one pound will last longer than any other in use. For sale in packages to suit by grocers generally. MWF

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O'er the lowly graves of our slumbering braves,
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Comrades who gathered before,
But we walk in vain for many a comrade slain,
Whom the bugle call wakes no more.
Roll, roll the drum,
Muffle the notes as they fall,
For the ranks are few of the valiant who fell,
Whom the bugle blast never may call.

Peacefully may they sleep,
Far from the wild surge's fray,
Yes never to know how the tears still flow
In many sad homes to-day.
Gathering at the home sods,
Sisters will meet as of yore,
But ah! to mine the sweet mother kiss
Of the boys who come no more.
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Their heads may sodden in the sun; their limbs
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Elapse, and others share as dark a doom,
They but augment the deep and sweeping thoughts
Which overpower all others, and conduct
The world at last to freedom.
[Applause.]

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We remember how the Young Giant of the North, from the plains of Manassas, until he sat down under the apple blossoms of the Appomattox, hewed his way step by step to success and victory and carved his victories upon the marble of history so high, there shall come none after him, as none have gone before who can even touch it upon the tips of their spear points. [Applause.] We remember how the young giant, crowned by the great Captain of the age, sat him down with the apple tree at Appomattox and wiping the sweat from his war grimmed brow, left the place in the cit . Remember the place, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth avenue. tf

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Their heads may sodden in the sun; their limbs
Be strung to city gates and castle walls—
But still their spirits walk abroad. Though years
Elapse, and others share as dark a doom,
They but augment the deep and sweeping thoughts
Which overpower all others, and conduct
The world at last to freedom.
[Applause.]

Need I talk to you of the history of this day? It belongs to the past—for years long and bloody and doubtful war were necessary to write the pages that to-day we look upon and weep.

We all remember the dark days of 1861; we all remember the day when Southern traitors launched their thunderbolt of war against American and this gallant band, upon the tracked which a light, lurid and baleful as that of a meteor freighted with death, fell upon the world. We remember how the great nation, dreaming only of peace, was startled by being struck down the even by the nailed hand of treason, a blow that rung through the civilized world. We remember how the bravest stood up on the street corners and in the public place, and with whitened lips and baated breath, asked each of the others, "What next? what next?" We remember how the great heart of the North, almost still, and the pulse quickened as with a new life; and then we remember the clarion voice of the Executive calling for seventy-five thousand men for three months, to put down the rebellion. Alas, alas, good men little knew then that he would live to see the day that millions should take the placeof the thousands that he then asked for. We all remember how after a short pause the great nation rose in its might like the king of the forest, and shaking the dew drops from its mane, leaped like an athlete into the ring, taking up the bloody gauge of battle that the South had flung at its feet. [Applause.]

We remember how the Young Giant of the North, from the plains of Manassas, until he sat down under the apple blossoms of the Appomattox, hewed his way step by step to success and victory and carved his victories upon the marble of history so high, there shall come none after him, as none have gone before who can even touch it upon the tips of their spear points. [Applause.] We remember how the young giant, crowned by the great Captain of the age, sat him down with the apple tree at Appomattox and wiping the sweat from his war grimmed brow, left the place

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, MAY 31, 1869.

In our last issue, in quoting from the Harrisburg *State Guard*, a list of papers which, with the COMMERCIAL, have taken ground for legislative reform, there was inadvertently printed a sentence which, from the manner it reflected on ex-Senator ERRETT, should have been omitted. Indeed, it did not fall under our observation before it appeared in our columns. While we have not at all times been able to approve of the votes of that gentleman in the Senate, we have no reason to suppose that he was ever influenced corruptly. The ex-Senator, among his fellow citizens, has an established reputation for integrity in and out of office, and we embrace the first opportunity to say that we entirely disapprove of the reflections on him contained in the paragraph from the *State Guard*.

—Since writing the above, we have heard that Mr. ERRETT has commenced legal proceedings against the Editor and Publisher of the COMMERCIAL; of this, however, we have no positive information, and the above explanation has been made without any reference to legal proceedings, actual or contemplated.

THE primary election returns, so far as they have been obtained, are given herewith. The friends of reform have every reason to congratulate themselves on the prospect of a legislative ticket worthy of their support. Mr. WILSON'S prospect for the Senatorial nomination seems to have gone out like a candle, it being generally conceded that the contest is between THOS. HOWARD, Esq., and GEORGE H. ANDERSON, Esq. But, beaten at the primary elections, the rings will doubtless attempt to rally and enter into combinations to retrieve their lost ground. We need not counsel the delegates to abstain from bargains, or remind them of the importance of presenting a ticket that will not commit the party to the extravagance and corruption at Harrisburg last winter. All that the Republican masses demand, is candidates that can be supported for their integrity, intelligence and political soundness. Anything less than this they will promptly and indignantly repudiate, and this, too, whether the short-coming relates to Legislative or other candidates.

PERPETUAL LEASE OF THE FORT WAYNE BY THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL.

The negotiations by committees on the part of the Directors of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago and the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Companies have resulted in an arrangement whereby the Central leases the Fort Wayne perpetually, on what are understood to be the following terms:

"The Pennsylvania Company agree to assume all the obligations of the Fort Wayne road, including bonds and taxes of every kind, and to pay to the stockholders $1,200,000 per annum, net, or 12 per cent. upon the present capital stock of $11,500,000. The Fort Wayne Company is also to keep up its own organization, and to have the power of fixing the amount of its share capital. It is also agreed that if the net profits of the Fort Wayne road shall exceed $1,200,000 above the interest and taxes, the excess shall be invested in the permanent improvement of the road, until at least $2,000,000 have been thus invested. The net profits last year were $1,350,000 and this year promise to be much more; so that not less than $800,000 will probably be applied by the Pennsylvania Railway Company to the improvement of the leased road during the first year."

The lease will go into effect on the 1st of July. The Fort Wayne road have their earnings for the half year, as well as the money to be received from the sale of the supplies now on hand. The surplus cash will be divided and will probably amount to 10 per cent., although it cannot of course now be definitely stated. The Central committee acted under instructions, but the Fort Wayne directors will take a vote of the stockholders, which will result affirmatively. It is understood, however, that the best friends of the road, and those who have managed its affairs with so much success, are not friendly to the arrangement. They virtually, in that capacity, pass from existence. The Fort Wayne directors have as good as agreed upon a scrip dividend of seventy-two and a half per cent., making the whole a seven per cent. stock.

We are justified in saying, that this absorption of the Fort Wayne will result in bringing into existence a new and independent road or roads between Pittsburgh and Chicago, connecting with the Connellsville. It is not a mere surmise that this road is destined to be a important link as a trunk line, connecting the lakes and the grain-growing regions with tide water, and affording that competition which we and the public at large so much need. In this light the absorption of the Fort Wayne will have its compensating benefits, and the benefits of the arrangement to the Central be materially lessened.

CHEAP FREIGHT AND CHEAP BREAD.

It is pleasant to observe that Chicago is looking the grain carrying question squarely in the face, no longer undertaking to under estimate the importance of the Mississippi and New Orleans route. The *Tribune* of that city discusses it in a better spirit, with no disposition to decry the causes that threaten to divert the trade from that city. It admits that the "increased cost of handling and transportation via Chicago to New York has rendered it almost profitless to grow either wheat or corn except for home consumption." Says that paper:

These charges consist of all transportation to Chicago, commissions and storage here, insurance and freights on the lakes, commissions and storage at Buffalo, tolls and freights on the canals. The excessive exactions of these various tollgates have forced commerce to inquire for some cheaper route for transportation. The Mississippi river and its tributaries have been offered, at a low rate, as a means of reaching an external market, and the trunk railroads of the country have offered to lay the business on lower terms than are now exacted. Under these circumstances the question which addresses itself directly to the people of New York city and of that State, and also the people of Chicago and the lake cities, is—shall we adhere to and continue these exactions, and drive this transportation to other lines of travel and to other ports, or shall we reduce it here by offering to commerce only such charges as will exclude all competition?

This covers the whole question. But there are undisguised difficulties to be surmounted before the Mississippi competition can be overcome. To obtain water rates that will compete with the Mississippi route, New York is asked to abolish entirely the tolls on grain on the Erie canal. If that concession is not made—which is extremely doubtful—it is maintained that the Railroads will take the grain freight. But it does not appear that even then the rates will be under those of the Mississippi route. There is one important aspect of this question for the producer and consumer. Heretofore, as the Chicago paper admits, excessive rates of freight have prevented the consumer from realizing a market and the consumer cheaper bread. By whichever route, it appears to be certain now, that materially diminished rates of transportation are to rule hereafter, which mean cheaper prices for breadstuffs. In this light the question which is now agitating Chicago has an importance to the general public superior to almost any question that addresses itself to the common understanding.

THE LAIRD EVIDENCE.

In the history of states' evidence there has never been a disclosure made that strikes the cause at issue with greater effect than the recent letter of the Messrs. LAIRD, of Birkenhead, England, vindicating themselves from the charge of violating English law in building the Alabama. It is a center shot, and explodes at once the bushels of diplomatic fustian that have been wasted on the question by Her Majesty's Ministers and Ambassadors. It has been claimed in defense of England, that in the matter of the Alabama she fulfilled all the duties of a neutral, and that the escape of that piratical craft was one of those evasions of law which it was impossible to prevent, and to which all nations are subject. But the Messrs. LAIRD are not content to occupy the position of deliberate violators of the law. They have come out in a letter, in which they place the responsibility for the sailing of the ship, directly upon the government, by demonstrating that the officials knew the character of the Alabama, and were well aware of her intended mission of destruction to American commerce before she left Liverpool. This is important evidence at this juncture, and will probably induce the English journals to review their reviews of Mr. SUMNER'S speech. Reading the SUMNER speech in the light of the LAIRD letter makes out a case that will trouble the audacity of even the *Pall Mall Gazette*. The English journals are quick to appreciate the situation. The *Star* says that though "the Messrs. LAIRD may be guiltless," England herself "cannot escape the penalty." The *Standard* declares that "Messrs. LAIRD'S vindication condemns the government;" the inadequacy of the law is an insufficient excuse for a breach of international obligations." These two papers writing on the one conclusion, represent opposite poles in English politics. We wish the LAIRDS success in their efforts to clear themselves of the guilt of violating English law, for just so much as the responsibility for the Alabama becomes less an individual one, by so much it becomes the more a national one. The LAIRDS withdraw from the case, and the English Government takes their place. The development of facts adjusts itself admirably to the situation.

IRON-CLAD BUILDINGS AND THE CITY COUNCILS.

The late action of Councils in relation to the erection of iron-clad buildings for manufacturing purposes, presents a question of vital importance to the welfare of this community as a great manufacturing center.

Any prohibition, not founded upon the absolute security and comfort of the adjoining properties, as well as that proposed to be erected, would be manifestly injurious to the best interests of our people, and a gross interference with their vested rights.

The city ordinances, as published in the latest digest by authority of Councils, seem to recognize this view of the subject, and afford the legal right to erect buildings, the outer walls of which are composed of incombustible materials.

Clearly a building, the sides of which are of iron not sheathed upon wood, but sheets of iron upon a framework of wood, is strictly in both the letter and spirit of the law a building whose *"outer walls are composed of iron,"* quite as much as a slate or iron roof upon wooden supports is a slate or iron roof. Such a building with iron roof is surely safer than a brick or stone building with a shingle roof, and is so rated by the underwriters, who are supposed to be as well posted in such matters as our city fathers.

Section 8, city ordinances on building, provides that "No person or persons shall erect, or cause to be erected, within the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth wards of the city, any building, or addition to a building, the *outer walls* of which are not composed entirely of brick, stone, mortar, iron, or other incombustible material." The Inspector of Buildings, being satisfied with the application that the same is conformable to the laws and ordinances of the city, "he shall give to said applicant or applicants a permit to erect the same."

It is hoped the good sense of Councils will not interpose obstacles to the extension of our manufacturing establishments, giving employment to large numbers of our people, and thus promoting the general welfare, unless it can be shown that such buildings are in absolute violation of the code of city ordinances and the laws, or are nuisances which should be abated.

It is well understood that buildings whose walls are composed exclusively of brick, stone or mortar, are not adapted to many branches of manufacture, especially where the trip hammer is necessarily employed, nor are they as easily ventilated in warm weather, and that for such purposes buildings *whose outer walls are composed of iron* are much safer and less objectionable in many respects.

We submit these views for the consideration of Councils at their next meeting.

THE Wilmington, Delaware, *Commercial*, makes the important statement that iron-ship builders there, the most extensive in this country, have recently competed directly with the builders on the Clyde, and having put in a lower estimate have received work in preference to those celebrated English artisans. The case in point was the construction of a sea-going iron steamship, for Central American trade, built at the order of the Panama Railway Company. The proposal of the Wilmington firm being less than the Clyde builders, the ship was built there. It is needless to say that the work was as well done in all respects, and the material as good as it would have been if constructed in Great Britain, but it is proper to add that new contracts at rates similar will be accepted by our builders. In another case, a Wilmington firm has built two steamers, and is now at work on a third, for a company who run lines on some of the South American rivers. For various reasons our builders are preferred, after a direct comparison of their abilities with those of the English builders, and the company in question give them the work.

To these facts the *Commercial* adds the following:

We decided, indeed, is the conviction of the leading firms of this city on this question, that, on being required to swear by a proposed custom-house oath to pay for a certificate to be presented to Congress, that on account of the higher cost of ship's materials, it was impossible to furnish vessels at foreign prices, and that therefore those duties should be remitted, they conscientiously refused to make any such statement, for the simple reason that they knew it to be incorrect. This, too, notwithstanding that the statement had already been signed by leading firms in New York and Boston.

"Previous to the Morrill tariff, some sort of YANKEE clippers were used universally in all first class iron vessels. None was produced in this country, nor anything like as good quality. But the tariff raised the price, and our manufacturers, and, after some years, the result was and now is, that of these varieties of iron the American is, in altogether used, and would be used by builders even if it cost more.

IMPERIALISM in France costs a snug sum. The most succinct statement we have seen is that put forth by an opposition committee of one of the French departments; they say: The second Empire has an annual budget of 2,000,000,000 francs, and yet it is unable to pay the poor teachers of the common schools sufficiently. Instead of that, we have a large number of high dignitaries who receive the most enormous salaries. Without laying stress on the Chief of the State, who receives 74,250 francs daily, we have a Senate which costs us 19,462 francs daily. We have, furthermore, ten ministers who costs us 27,229 francs daily, a Council of State which costs us 7,125 francs daily, and the Court of Control which costs us 1,109 francs daily. All the ministers, the three Presidents of the Senate, the Corps Legislatif, the members of the Privy Council, the Chief of Military Departments, receive 100,000 francs, and yet there is an abundance of salaries of 60,000, 50,000 and 40,000 francs, mostly paid to men of the most questionable antecedents and of little or no ability."

A WAR between the French and Chinese is regarded by some as not an improbable event. Our treaty with China contains a clause securing to America the proud position of a mediator in difficulties with other Powers; and once at least our Minister exercised effectually the blessed office of peace-maker. When Sir F. Bruce had broken off communication with the Chinese authorities in the matter of the Anglo-Chinese flotilla, Mr. Burlingame succeeded in effecting a reconciliation, and so averted a calamity from both parties. A triumph of that kind is of more honor to our country than a victory in the field of battle and it conveys with it its own reward in the growth of our legitimate influence.

ALREADY are we realizing that we are on the eve of a revolution in our trade with China, Japan and the isles of the Pacific. At Hong Kong, on the 6th of April, six large ships were loading for San Francisco, and several other vessels were on the east coast, also up for California. No doubt some of these will have cargoes prepared for transportation across the Pacific Railroad to the Atlantic cities, and perhaps thence to Europe. The revenue laws which permit goods to pass through the States to Canada, will no doubt be applicable to merchandise brought from China and destined for Europe, and thus no inconvenience will be experienced by custom house regulations, tending to retard business.

IN response to a request by the Spanish Minister, that this Government take some stand that would indicate more publicly that the United States did not favor the Cuban revolution, Secretary Fish said he could not do anything of the kind; that he intended to do what might be fairly asked in execution of our neutrality laws, but that at the same time he wanted it to be understood that he himself, the President and the American people not only strongly sympathized with the Cubans and would behold their triumph with favor, but that they also hoped to see the day when every inch of the American continent would enjoy the blessings of republican government.

THE organization of the Union Pacific Railroad Company was perfected at Boston on Wednesday, the Board of Directors having elected Oliver Ames President; and John Duff Vice-President; John M.S. Williams, of Massachusetts, Treasurer, and E. H. Rollins, of New Hampshire, Secretary and Assistant Treasurer. Durant has withdrawn from official position, although he is the heaviest stockholder in the road. Dr. Durant was one of the originators and projectors, and, perhaps, the moving and master spirit in the execution of this great work.

WHISKY had a considerable advance in price. The New York *Times* suspects that the reason is the more vigorous enforcement of the revenue law by the new appointees of that branch of the service than has hitherto prevailed. At the ruling price for taxable distillers can *afford* to pay every cent of the tax, and still make a handsome profit; so that the staple excuse of low prices in extenuation of fraud—never, of course, any justification or palliation for an evasion of law—no longer exists.

IT comes out now that Mr. Harvey, our Minister to Portugal, whose salary for three years Congress refused to provide, was regularly paid by Mr. Seward. He received his salary regularly during the whole period referred to —his quarterly drafts on Baring Bros. always being accepted by Mr. Seward, and the amount paid by the Barings being reimbursed out of the surplus fund of Consular fees.

THE receipts of the ticket agent of the Pacific Railroad at Omaha have averaged $1,000 per day since the opening of the road. One day last week the evening train for Sacramento took seven passenger cars full, the majority of which were through passengers.

THE Hon. John Allison, Register of the Treasury, is at present on a visit to his family in Greenville, Mercer county, the first leave he has taken since he entered on his arduous duties.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS.

Powers of the City Councils.

The fatal casualty at Finch's bonded warehouse, a few days ago, has forcibly impressed the people with the necessity of regulating the erection of buildings, and the matter of the appointment of a Building Inspector has been suggested for the hundredth time. There is considerable misapprehension as to the powers possessed by Councils in the premises, and some of our contemporaries are very much confused in their ideas on the subject. This is not to be wondered at, since there has been entirely too much legislation at Harrisburg, and not enough on the part of City Councils. The consolidation act of April 6, 1867, authorized the corporation to "provide for the safe and regular building of houses, stores, manufactories and other buildings," &c., and also "to appoint an inspector of buildings," &c. On the 8th of May, 1867, an act was passed conferring additional powers on the city of Pittsburgh," which authorizes the Councils "to pass ordinances to prevent any person from erecting, within the city limits, any buildings the walls of which are not composed entirely of incombustible materials, to prescribe the thickness of walls and the mode of construction thereof, to prevent the dangerous construction and condition of chimney fire places, hearths, stoves, store pipes, ovens, boilers, and apparatus used in and about any building or manufactory, and cause the same to be removed, or placed in a safe and secure condition when considered dangerous," etc. It also provides that the City Engineer, upon the notification of two citizens of the existence of an unsafe or dangerous building, shall inspect the same, and order its removal or such alteration as he may deem necessary.

The sixth section of the act "supplementary to an act incorporating the city of Pittsburgh," approved April 1, 1858, repeals that portion in the consolidation act above quoted, and confers upon Councils the "power to provide for the safe and regular building of houses, stores, manufactories and other buildings within its limits, and to prevent the erection of any such building in an unsafe or dangerous manner; to make regulations for the purpose of guarding against danger from accidents by fire; to prohibit the erection of any building, or addition to or restoration of any part of any building, unless the outer walls thereof be made of brick, stone, mortar, iron, or other incombustible material, and also to appoint an inspector or other officer to visit and inspect new buildings during the progress of their construction, and to notify the owners or builders thereof, of any part which he may deem unsafe or dangerous, or which may not be sufficiently guarded against damage by fire, and to prohibit the same under such regulations as may by ordinance be directed."

It does not appear that the act of May 8th, 1867, above cited, has been repealed, so that the Councils have all the power that could be desired, if they only saw fit to use it. The Fire Marshal, in his annual reports, for two successive years, has pointed out the necessity for an inspector of buildings, and his investigations into the causes of fires have developed the fact that much property is annually destroyed through the improper construction of flues, walls and fire places, and the careless arrangement of stoves, stove pipes, heaters, boilers, etc. These facts, coupled with the fall of buildings, attended with personal injury and loss of life, ought to be sufficient to induce Councils to put in force the powers conferred by the Legislature. In a few weeks they can have a Building Inspector commissioned and on duty, if they choose to create the office. The matter rests solely in their hands, and while it is to be hoped that no calamity may happen, we think it unwise to delay longer run the risks of delay and procrastination.

Extraordinary Emigration.

During the month of April, twenty-eight thousand emigrants have left Liverpool for this country, which is unprecedented. One singular feature in connection with the nationalities of the emigrants is this, that the number of Irish leaving Liverpool had greatly decreased, and the English and foreigners predominate; whilst the Scotch, who formerly emigrated in large numbers from the Mersey, now sail direct from the Clyde.

The number of passengers who left Liverpool during the last month, apart from the immense exodus from the Irish ports direct to Canada and the United States, is something enormous. There sailed to the United States during April, 31 ships under the act, with 21,256 passengers, including 7,226 English, 4,565 Irish, and 9,044 foreigners. Eight ships to Canada, with 4,885 passengers, on whom 2,655 were English, 1 Scotch, 2 Irish, and 2,780 foreigners—making a total of 9 ships, with 26,141 steerage and cabin passengers.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON has written a letter on the woman question, which he concludes as follows: "If the vote is to be granted to woman, and certainly it must be, then we must arrange to have the voting clean and honest and polite. The State must build houses, instead of dirty rooms and corner shops; the State must build palaces and halls in which women can deposit their vote in the presence of their sons and of their fathers. The effect of that reform upon the general voting of the State all can feel. But it isn't for me at the time, after what you have heard, to detain you longer. I only feel the gladness with which such representations as you have heard, such arguments as you have heard, inspire me; it is certain that we shall get it, and a day will be given to-morrow, and what is asked for this year will be given in the next year, if not in the year after, and so on to the millennium. The claim now pressed by woman is a claim for more than all; it claims the whole in all. She asks for her property; she asks for her rights, for her vote; and by the door of education, for her share in all the institutions of society, for her half of the whole world; and to this end she signs."

A CURIOUS case of tone in London, on American affairs, is noted by a correspondent writing as late as the 15th inst. He says: "I can already detect a reaction in the popular sentiment evoked on the first arrival of Mr. Sumner's speech. No paper printed in England was more bitter in its comments, nor more decided in its advice to the Government to resist to the death the American demands, than the *Pall Mall Gazette*. Gradually its tone has become more and more subdued, and only yesterday (May 14th) it published a page of statistics to show what would be the effect upon this country if the supplies of wheat, &c., were to be stopped, both from the United States and British America, as would inevitably be the case in case of a war. Such arguments as this will, after all, have more weight with the British community than all the eloquence and argument that emanated from the British editorial mind and flood-veil through the Atlantic cable on the Reciprocity Treaty question. Depriving Great Britain of American wheat for a year would be a famine in the land in less than six months."

A QUEER legal proposition was put the other day in the Philadelphia Criminal Court. A man and his wife had been caught in the act of shop lifting, and the woman was found to have on a "lift" skirt, such as is said to be worn by professional shop-lifters. The evidence was clear against the accused, but the counsel for the defense put in a novel plea that, as the woman was married, she was supposed by the law to be acting under the coercion of her husband, and was, consequently entitled to an acquittal. The Court admitted its force, and charged the jury accordingly, but the jury failed to see it in that light, and brought in a verdict of guilty against both.

BERGEN HILL, N. J., is the great obstacle to obtaining access to Jersey City. A capacious tunnel through the hill has already been built by the Erie Railroad, and is now used by several roads, as many as two hundred trains passing through every day. The probable increase of travel has therefore compelled the construction of another tunnel, and surveys at a point three hundred yards north of the present one. The work will require two years for its completion, by which time it is anticipated accommodations for four hundred trains a day will be required.

THE Philadelphia Court of Common Pleas have sustained the twenty-seventh section of the new registry law, which applies to hotels, taverns and sailor boarding houses. The result is that there can be no more colonizing in Philadelphia, as the assessors are prohibited from registering any of these establishments. If they are citizens and qualified voters, they must come before the Board of Canvassers and establish their rights.

A SALT LAKE correspondent of the *National Intelligencer* says that the Pacific Railroad is one hundred miles shorter than the company claim it to be, and that they have received bonds and grants on this one hundred miles to which they are not entitled. He further alleges that on the two hundred and fifty miles of the western portion of the road the work of constructing a first-class railway has scarcely commenced.

THE American Tract Society, New York, has 137 Spanish publications, the largest collection of evangelical literature in the Spanish language extant. During the year 2,000,000 pages have been circulated in Spain and 2,000,000 pages in Mexico. Correspondents of the secular press write from Madrid that the influence of the wide spread distribution in Spain bids fair to work the regeneration of the whole people.

PERSONAL.

Colonel John Hay, formerly private Secretary to President Lincoln, and lately Consul at Paris, has become editor of the Springfield (Ill.) *State Journal*.

Rev. Robert Laird Collier, pastor of the Church of the Messiah, Chicago, has been granted a six months' leave of absence by his church and congregation, and will take a European tour. Before he sails he will be given him by the ladies of the society on the 26th inst., and he will leave the city about the 1st of June.

The gentle Anna Dickinson is worth $100,000, but this has nothing to do with the frequent offers of matrimonial alliances she receives.

The young Marquis of Bute is edifying the dwellers in Jerusalem by his piety and his liberality. He passes long hours in tears and prayer at the spot where the last scenes of the Passion are supposed to have been enacted. His almoner, Monsignor Capel, has been preaching in English to large bodies of pilgrims belonging to numerous English and American creeds, and his remarkable eloquence invariably brings together a large and heterogeneous audience.

Dr. James Rush, of Philadelphia, is dead. His father, Benjamin Rush, was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and his brother, Hon. Richard Rush, was Minister to England and France, and Secretary of the Treasury. Dr. Rush was a distinguished physician in his early career, and, among other professional works, was the author of a standard authority on the "Human Voice."

Mr. Reverdy Johnson has been suffering from a bad cold lately. He makes his appearance in Church of late, together with the typical "Yankee," who offers Mr. Johnson a dish of humble pie for John Bull to eat. "No," says Mr. Johnson, "I have dined with him a good deal lately, and I am sure he will never eat *that*."

Senator Wilson is now engaged in writing a history of the part which Congress played in the war to suppress the rebellion. The work will be in two volumes. The first volume the writer intends to put to press by the first of next year. He expects to occupy two years in composing both volumes, which will contain some twelve hundred pages.

Newspaper reporters, in giving accounts of the speeches of lady orators, generally preface them with a description of the lady's dress. This habit, the New York *Times* says, "is apt to lend the lady preachers to get themselves up with an eye to effect and to the reporter's description."

THE COMMERCIAL AND THE "RING."

Indorsements of Our Republican Contemporaries.

The Blair county *Radical* says:

The Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL, by its straightforward, earnest, honest, Republican course, has made itself very obnoxious to the "ring" in Allegheny county, and at least one of the Republican organs there has joined hands with the Democracy to crush it; but we rejoice to know that the true men who are Republicans from conviction are coming to its rescue and sustaining its course. Aside from its politics the COMMERCIAL is a first-rate newspaper, and we earnestly recommend it to all our readers who desire a daily.

Th Lawrence *Journal* of Saturday says: The opposition to "ring management" is rapidly crystallizing all over the State. The people are waking up to see that it is not always best to accept without question, whatever a set of party managers, who arrogate to themselves the entire control of the party, see fit to dictate, and are daily becoming more determined to put an end to "ring" misrule. In this they are assisted nobly by many of the best newspapers in the State, among that most active of which are the Harrisburg *State Guard* and Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL. The latter paper has dealt so many telling blows at the ring, that the corruptionists are beginning to feel sore, and respond through the *Gazette*, their organ, by charging that the COMMERCIAL'S Republicanism is of a doubtful character. This is but the old refrain of the ring managers. Nothing is Republican unless it emanates from us," and is used by the ring tools in this city and Pittsburgh and other parts of the State. Every one that has watched the course of the COMMERCIAL, however, will bear testimony that no paper in the State has more consistently advocated Republican principles, and this is only because the COMMERCIAL has the courage to advocate resistance to ring management, and purity in the administration of party affairs, that the charge has been made. The many words of approval and encouragement that that paper receives almost daily, from Republicans of all classes, and the indorsement of its course by nearly every *independent* Republican paper in the State, show that the charge has failed to injure the independent efforts. We add the COMMERCIAL God-speed in its advocacy of RIGHT.

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OR SPREAD MUSTARD PLASTER,

Warranted to preserve unimpaired its strength in any climate equally with the Ground Mustard. Its advantages are apparent to travelers, and those wishing a quick and convenient application of a rubefacient. All sizes sold by

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SUCCESS A PROOF OF MERIT.

If there were no efficacy in the curative powers of

DR. SARGENT'S

Celebrated Remedies,

They would have been rejected by the public long ago, but on the contrary, through a period of near half a century, they have been received in favor by the people for upwards of thirty-seven years, the demand for them is greater to-day than ever.

Thousands of sufferers have been relieved, and many confirmed invalids have been restored to health through their instrumentality. Testimonials from the most reliable sources can be furnished by the proprietor, and all who have used them recommend them highly.

ATHENSVILLE, PA., April 21, 1869.

MR. GEO. A. KELLY—Dear Sir: I have been using Sargent's Backache Pills of great value to me. They are the only remedy I have found that gave relief, and I will recommend them to all my friends.

MRS. GRATTAN THOMSON.

DR. SARGENT'S

Backache Pills

Are a never-failing remedy for all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinal Organs, such as Pains in the Small of the Back, Gravel, Dropsy, Incontinence of Urine, Inflammation of the Kidneys, &c., &c.

For Sale by Druggists.

Price Fifty Cents per Box, Sugar-coated.

CAUTION—Take no other medicine as a substitute for these pills, but if your druggist does not have them, send $1 to the office, and they will be sent by mail upon receipt of price. Sole proprietor,

GEORGE A. KELLY,

S. HEYMER, } Late of R. L. Fahnestock & Co.
R. F. BAUMAN, } Late of R. L. Fahnestock, Fortune & Co.

BEYMER, BAUMAN & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Pure White Lead,

DRY AND IN OIL.

BEYMER, BAUMAN & CO. PURE WHITE LEAD. PITTSBURGH.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE, No. 21 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH.

ORANGE MINERAL, ZINC PAINT, PUTTY AND COLORS.

☞ The following notice of guarantee, bearing our signature, signed by the thousand acres of the best OIL LANDS in Venango county, Pa. They desire to let a few leases on each farm on very favorable terms to men who are known to be thoroughly competent in every way.

Most of the Oil located directly on the OIL BELT from Petroleum Center to Church's Run. Some on the same line to Sugar Grass; and they have also some very choice Farms in the new district at Rouseville. All the above property has been purchased by the present owners who have had much experience in selecting territory and regardless of cost, so they secured what they believed to be the best looking property. Parties intending to operate had as well to apply immediately to some one of the undersigned, who has authority to give Leases.

C. D. ANGELL,
Scrub Grass, Venango county, Pa.
C. S. WHITNEY,
Oil City, Pa.
MILES W. SAGE,
Franklin, Pa., or
F. PRENTICE,
26 Pine street, New York.

d*

GRAND OPENING
OF
NEW SPRING GOODS
AT
W. W. MOORHEAD'S,
81 MARKET STREET.

ELEGANT EMBROIDERIES,
LACE HANDKERCHIEFS,

A fine assortment of STRAW GOODS just opened, FLOWERS, HATS, RIBBONS, &c., &c.

One of the finest assortments of PARASOLS and SUN UMBRELLAS in the city, just received.

Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's FURNISHING GOODS in every variety, at

MOORHEAD'S, 81 MARKET ST.

mwf

J. M. FAHNESTOCK,

Successor to S. Fahnestock, dec'd,

Importer and Wholesale Dealer
IN
Foreign & Domestic
HARDWARE,
NO. 56 WOOD STREET,
Third Door Below Fourth Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

INITIAL PAPER
AND
ENVELOPES.

We are now Stamping and putting up a SUPERIOR ARTICLE OF PAPER AND ENVELOPES,

24 SHEETS PAPER, 24 ENVELOPES,
IN A NEAT BOX,
Retails at 10 Cents.

Wholesale Druggist, corner Second avenue and Wood street, Pittsburgh. d*

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
WM. J. SNODGRASS,
ALLEGHENY,
CORNER FEDERAL AND LACOCK STREETS.

WELL OPERATORS AND BORERS
WANTED.

The undersigned and associates control, by purchase and ownership, several thousand acres of the best OIL LANDS in Venango county, Pa. They desire to let a few leases on each farm on very favorable terms to men who are known to be thoroughly competent in every way.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A NEW BOOK FOR AGENTS.

By Catherine E. Beecher and Harriet Beecher Stowe.

THE AMERICAN WOMAN'S HOME;
OR, PRINCIPLES OF DOMESTIC SCIENCE.

Being a guide to Economical, Healthful, Beautiful and Christian Homes. Well printed, profusely illustrated, handsomely bound. A work that will find its way into every household in the land.

Sold only through Agents, by subscription. Exclusive territory and liberal terms to agents. A splendid book for lady canvassers. Agents wanted in every town and county. Send for descriptive circular to

CHAS. S. GREENE & CO., Publishers,
413 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.
d*

J. & H. PHILLIPS,

Have on hand at their Warerooms,
26 and 28 Sixth, late St. Clair, Street,
Of their own and other Manufacture

JAS. T. BRADY & Co.

(Successors to S. JONES & CO.

Cor. Fourth and Wood Streets

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS, ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Low est Market Rates.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale o STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

WE WILL REGISTER ALL KINDS OF GOVERN-MENT BONDS,

FREE OF CHARGE.

This gives the holder absolute security against theft, loss or destruction.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

Dealers in Government Securities,

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STREETS. tf

Holders of Coupon Bonds,

5-20s of 1862,

Can realize a handsome profit by exchanging them for Registered Bonds.

LATER ISSUES CONVERTED ON FA-VORABLE TERMS.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 29, 1869.

During the past week there have been various conflicting rumors from Washington as to the policy of the Secretary of the Treasury as regards the continuance of the sale of gold and purchase of 5-20 bonds. The Washington newspaper correspondents, those manufacturers of interesting paragraphs, have asserted positively that the Secretary would change his policy of purchasing 5-20 bonds to the purchase of 3-per cent. certificates, held by the banks as a "reserve," and they have asserted that he would not change—and the latter is probably true. The "bear" interest in the stock market favor the policy of buying for the sinking fund the 3 per cent. certificates, because that, they believe, would tend to control the currency, make money scarce and dear, and so depress stock prices. We have seen as yet no reliable information that he means to do anything of the sort, and it is probably a rumor in the "bear" interest for effect.

Jay Cooke & Co. remark in their circular of Friday that they have the best authority for asserting that at present it is not his intention to disturb them.

—United States bonds have been active and on the whole higher. There is more disposition among investors to buy, especially as stocks range so high, and the arrivals of bonds from the interior show a decline. The dealers are freer buyers, and the more so as the foreign bankers show a strong front.

—There has been an unusual activity at the Philadelphia Stock Exchange during the past few days. The *Inquirer* reports that the heaviest decline of business was in railroad stocks, the speculation in which came almost to an entire halt. 2,000 shares of Reading were disposed of at from 49¾ to 49¾, and 500 shares of ½-2,000 shares of Pennsylvania changed hands at 57¾ and 58 ¼ higher. This company, yesterday, secured the lease of the Fort Wayne road. The Directors of both organizations ratifying the new arrangement in this city. The officers of the Pennsylvania acted under instructions, but the Fort Wayne Directors will take a vote of their stockholders before the matter is finally settled. This, however, is a matter of form, as the vote will be almost unanimous in favor of the lease. The terms are as follows: The Fort Wayne road receives 12 p cent. upon the present capital stock of the Company, free of government tax, payable quarterly, the Pennsylvania Central road guaranteeing the bonds of the Company leaning the road and its equipments in repair. The lease is perpetual, and the stockholders of the Fort Wayne road now have a security guaranteed by the wealthiest corporation in this country and beyond the contingencies of all street manipulations. The Directors of the Fort Wayne road have discussed the subject of increasing their stock, and have about decided upon making a scrip dividend of 71½ p cent., which would make exactly 7 p cent. upon the increased stock. The lease goes into effect upon the 1st of July, and the Fort Wayne road have their earnings for the half year, as well as the money to be received from the sale of the supplies now on hand. The surplus cash will be divided, and will probably amount to 10 p cent., although it cannot, of course, now be definitely declared. The stock of the Fort Wayne will now disappear from Wall street, and be held by capitalists as an investment, being a perpetual 7 p cent. security free of Government tax.

—The stock market has been excited and very active. It is understood that a strong combination has been formed to counteract the "bear" operations of the party who, for the last three days, have been attempting to break down the market. The whole list has been stiff, and especially those stocks which are known to have been most largely sold "short."

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Reporting Rooms, Philadelphia, Saturday, shows the prices of Railway stocks, Gold, etc. at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

May 29, 1869.	10 00	10 50	12 10	1 40	2 00
	A M	A M	A M	P M	P M.
N. Y. Central	190½	189½	189½	189½	189½
Hudson River	156½	157½	1	...	...
Harlem	...	147½	...	148	...
Reading	99½	99	99	99	99
Mich. Central	...	132½	...	132½	...
Mich. Southern	112½	111½	112½	112½	114½
Illinois Central	...	145½	...	146½	...
Cleve. & Pittsburg	96	96½	97	97½	97½
Fort Wayne	158	157½	158	157½	...
Chic. & R. I.	93½	93	93½	93	...
Do. preferred	105½	105½	104½	105	105
Cleve. & Toledo	...	107½	...	107½	...
Rock Island	127¼	127	126½	126½	126½
Tol. & Wabash	...	71¾	...	70	...
Do. preferred	...	...	...	80	...
Chicago & Alton	...	126	...	126	...
St. Paul	87½	87	...	87½	...
Do. preferred	87¾	87¾	...	88½	...
Ohio & Miss.	31½	31½	...	31½	...
Pacific Mail	81½	80½	...	80½	...
W. U. Telegraph	39¾	39¾	...	39¾	...
Adams Ex	59	...	...	59½	...
Merch'n U. Ex	14½	...	...	14	...
Amer. M. U. Ex	39	39½	...	...	...
Wells, Fargo & Co	32	32	...	...	...
U. S. Express	66	66	...	...	...

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building, dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks in the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY EVENING, May 29, 1869.

In our general and produce market to-day there was but little done, on account of the universal observance of the day for the decoration of soldiers' graves. There was some trade done early in the morning, but prices remain as last quoted and we omit them to-day.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, May 31, 1869.

The following are the receipts of crude oil for the past week and from the first of January; and exports of refined and crude by the Allegheny Valley Railroad and the Pennsylvania Central:

	Receipts Crude per river and Central R. R.	Exports Crude per Central R. R.	Exports Refined per A. V. R. R.
Monday, May 24	1,390	772	705
Tuesday, May 25	823	1,214	1,239
Wednesday, May 26	2,147	919	1,458
Thursday, May 27	587	112	1,693
Friday, May 28	1,638	2,042	1,378
Saturday, May 29	485	270	1,007
Total for the week	7,232	4,829	7,780
Since Jan. 1st	351,794	32,475	105,451
Week May 2	259,026	37,301	114,213
Same time in 1868	504,051	38,000	152,198

BUSINESS.

The market during the week, taken as a whole, was a dull one, although the sales and sales represent a large amount of business. ices have steadily declined for all deliver-ces. Crude—for certain deliveries being one nt per gallon lower, with a still downward ndency. The decline in refined during the ek was even larger, being 1½c per gallon for ay deliveries, and a material decline in oth-deliveries. The week's operations in crude present sales to the amount of 64,200 barrels, ing in excess of last week 18,600 barrels. The es of refined this week were 31,500 barrels, ing 6,000 barrels less than last week. The

COUPONS,

GOLD AND BONDS

BOUGHT AT

Highest Quotations

PH. R. MERTZ,

BANKER,

Cor. Fifth and Wood Street.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 139¾.

NEW YORK, May 29—P. M.

MONEY.

Money has been easy, and this evening plenty at 6 p cent, with some reported at 5 p cent.

THE BANK STATEMENT

Is considered favorably. The deposits have increased over three and a half millions, and there is an increase of over seven millions in specie and loans. The statement is as follows:

Loans	$274,495,461	Increase...$1,659,500
Specie	17,871,230	Increase... 2,441,326
Circulation	33,920,963	Decrease... 6,321
Deposits	203,055,600	Increase... 3,640,731
Legal Tenders	57,816,373	Decrease... 27,943

STERLING.

Exchange steady at 109¾@109¾, gold, for sterling.

GOLD

Opened firm and closed weak; opened at 140, advanced to 140¾, and closed at 139¾. Carrying rates 3@8 p cent. Clearances $60,000,000.

SHIPMENTS

Opened firmer and active, but closed dull and lower than the highest rates of the day. Coupons, 5s, 121¾ (6)122; do '62, 121¾@122; do '64, 117@117½; do '65, 117½@118; do new, 119@119½; do '67, 119¾@119½; do '68, 119½@119¾; 10-40s, 109½@109¾.

STATE BONDS

Dull but steady: Missouris 86@88½; old Tennessee 73½@74; new Tennessee 66½@67; new North Carolina 55½ 55¾; Virginia 61¾@62.

STOCKS.

The feature of the day was Michigan Southern, which rose on large and excited dealings to 115¾. This imparted firmness to the whole list.

5:30 PRICES.

Cumberland, 33½@34¼; Wells's Express, 32@32¾; American, 38½@38¾; Adams, 59½@60; United claims, 66@66¾; Merchant's Union, 14@14¼; Quicksilver, 18½; Canton, 64½@64¾; Pacific Mail, 80½@81; Western Union Telegraph, 43½@43¾; Mariposa, 24@24½; do preferred, 40½@40¾; New York Central, 189½@189¾; Erie, 28¾@29 preferred, 81¾; Hudson, 156½@157¾; Harlem, 148¼; do preferred, 132; Reading, 99¼@99½; do preferred, 66; Wabash, 77½@77¾; do preferred, 88; Fort Wayne, 157½@158; Ohio and Mississippi, 30¾@31¼; Illinois Central, 128¾@129; Michigan Southern, 115¼@115¾; Illinois Central, 145½@146; Pittsburg, 97¾@97¾; Lake Shore, 113¾@114; Rock Island, 126½@ 127; Northwestern, 70¾@71; do preferred, 84¼; Cleveland & Pittsburg, 96¾@97; Cleveland & Toledo, 107¼@107½; St. Joseph, 119½; do preferred, 119; Chicago and Alton, 158.

MINING SHARES

Dull. Copper stocks at Boston—Copper Falls, 8; Franklin, 18; Hecla, 80; Hancock & Calumet, 28.

Receipts at the Sub-Treasury, $942,308; payments, $5,440,286; balance, $75,891,048.

Exports of specie to-day $514,402; for the week $621,586.

Disbursements of coin interest, to-day $241,653.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, May 29, 1869.

EASTERN EXCHANGE—¼ off buying, and ¼ premium selling.

FLOUR—Lower; low to medium grades of extras firm; sales at $4 95@6 25.

WHEAT—Active and unsettled; sales of No. 1 at $1 17½@1 18¼ cash, closing at $1 15¾@1 15½, this afternoon for No. 2.

CORN—Active and higher; sales of No. 1 at 67¾@68c. No. 2 at 66@66¾c; rejected at 64@65c; no grade at 62c; closing 64¾@65c for No. 1 and 63@ 63½ for No. 2; unchanged this afternoon.

OATS—Active and higher; sales at 40@40¾c cash; 39¾@40c, seller and 41c buyer, June.

RYE—More active, lower and dull; sales No 1 at $1 02@1 04¾; No 2 $1@1 01, closing at $1 02 for No 1 and 99½c, seller and 1c buyer, June.

BARLEY—Dull and nominal at $1 90@2 00 for No 2 in store.

BROOMWIRES—Dull and drooping; sales at 9½@9¾c.

GROCERIES—New Orleans molasses 90@91. Sugar 13¾@14¾c for common to choice.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and firm. Mess pork $21 50. Lard 16¾@16¾c. Short rib middles 15¾c loose, short clear 16¾c.

HOGS—Quiet, closing weak at $6 25@6 60 for fair to best; 6 70@6 80 for good to choice.

CATTLE—Quiet and easy at $5 50@6 for cows and bulls; steers $6 70@7 50 for fair to choice shipping beeves.

LATEST

CHICAGO, May 29—6 P. M.

At the open board in the afternoon the grain markets were nearly nominal. Wheat dull; no important material alteration. No 2 spring wheat selling at a shade lower than the closing rates of last night, sales at $1 12¾@1 13 seller June. Other grains nominal. Provisions and lard quiet. Cattle and hogs quiet. Articles wheat sold at $1 15¾.

At the close the market quiet to-day; offerings moderate, and consisted largely of steers. The demand was light, and transactions few and unsatisfactory. Receipts 75 head; sales 447 at prices ranging from $5 25 @6 50.

HOGS—Dull; disagreeable weather restricting trade, and only choice lots sold readily; fresh receipts were 2,414 head; sales of 1,125 at $6 70@6 80.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, May 29.—Ashes—pots quiet at $7 62½@8 00; pearls dull. Cotton firmer; sales 2,700 bales at 29c for uplands. Flour—receipts 10,000 bbls. Market better; fair to good extra western $6 90@7 25; common to choice white wheat extra western $7 30@7 75; common to choice round hoop Ohio, $7 30@8 00; common to choice St. Louis $7 90@12 00 for good choice do, closing steady, including 1,000 bbls the sales were 8,000 bbls at $7 35@7 40; four rail at $6 35, part for forwarding. California flour rather more steady; sales 300 bbls at $7 50@7 75. Rye flour quiet and declining; sales 150 bbls at $5 75@6 25. Cornmeal quiet. Whisky dull, heavy and lower; sales 125 bbls at $1 06@1 07. Wheat—receipts 12,000 bush; 122,872 bush. Wheat 1c better; fair export demand for spring; No 1 Chicago 1c higher; 2,000 bush No 2 Chicago delivered; $1 47 for No 1 do delivered; $1 73 for white Michigan. Rye dull. Barley quiet and unchanged; nominal. Receipts of corn 88,000 bush; corn heavy and 1@2c lower; sales 76,000 bush at 69@72c for prime new yellow via canal; 75@85c do via railroad; 90c for old mixed western; 92c for new western. Receipts of oats 30,611 bush; oats opened firm and closed heavy and unsettled; sales 40,000 bush at 43@44c for Canada; 44@45c for Chicago; 47@48c for do in store. Rice quiet and steady. Sugar quiet; sales 700 hhds Cuba 11¾@12¾c. Molasses dull. Petroleum steady; crude 15½c; refined 25½@26c. Pork firmer; more sales at $30 66@30 75 for cash and July and August; $30 75@30 87½ for September and October; $30 87½@31 for mess; $31@31 12½ for new mess; $28@28 50 for prime; $29@29 50 for prime mess. Beef steady; sales 200 bbls at $9@9 50 for repacked extra mess; $10@10 50 for new plain mess; $12@13 for new extra mess. Cut meats dull; sales of 100 pkgs at 9½@9¾c for prime mess; 8½@8¾c for India mess. Hams steady; sales of 200 bbls at 12½@13c. Lard firmer; sales of 700 pkgs at 12¾@13c for shoulders and 16@16c for kettle rendered; also 200 tcs steam, seller June and July at 15½c. Butter—Western quiet at 30@33c for Ohio, and 36@38c for State. Cheese firm and quiet; freights to Liverpool firmer; shipments of 90,000 bush wheat, 64,000 bush meal and 77,000 bush corn. Whisky firmer at 93c. Metals—shading copper steady at 34c. Ingot copper dull and easier at 29½@29¾c. Pig iron quiet and firm; sales of 500 tons at $31 25@31 50 for American; bar quiet at $68@90 for refined English and American; sheet in moderate request at 9½@10c for good; for Russian. Nails steady at 4¾@4¾c for cutnch, and 2¾@3c for horseshoes.

LATEST—5 P. M.—Flour firm for low grades extra and good export demand. Wheat 1@2c better all other kinds. Wheat a shade firmer for spring; with a good export demand. Rye dull. Oats quiet at 75c for western afloat. Corn dull and declining; sales of the new mixed western via canal, 75@85c via railroad 90c; old mixed western 92c. Beef quiet and unchanged. Bacon firm with a better inquiry. Lard more quiet without change. Butter firmer at 19¾c for good to prime steam. Eggs dull at 18@20c.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, May 29.—Tobacco active but unchanged, supply—nothing doing. Cotton—sales of 300 bales; fully middling sold at 25¾@26c. Flour dull; superfine spring, $ 25@3 75. No. 2 fall $4 50@4 75; extra $5@5 50. Wheat inactive; No. 2 spring sold at $1 09@1 10; prime to choice red $1 15@1 16; choice to fancy $1 17@1 18; higher grades from 71@75c for yellow; 75@80c for white. Oats dull, lower and unsettled; 60@62c. Barley quiet at $1 20 for Iowa spring. Rye dull at $1 09@1 10 for prime. Whisky dull and lower at 92c. Pork—no offers; close was offered at 26c. Coffee 24½@25c for good to prime; 25@26c for choice Rio. Sugar firm; 11@12c for Louisiana. Molasses 75@85c for plantation. Hemp—prime very strong, $ 10@10 25. Lead dull; $6 50@6 75; the latter extra heavy. Bacon shoulders 12c; held at 13½c; clear sides 16@16½c. Lard firm; held higher; sales steam at 13½c; choice in jobbing way 13½c. Cattle steady at 4@7½c. Hogs quoted at 7@8½c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, May 29.—Flour steady; superfine $4 75; family $4 25@5 00; fancy $5 25@5 50. Grain—wheat 5@10c higher; prime red $1 25@1 30; choice to fancy white $1 35@1 40. Corn higher; sales white 72@75c; mixed 70@72c; yellow 72@75c. Oats dull; sales at 57½c; choice in jobbing way 58½c. Cattle steady at 4@7½c. Hogs quoted at 7@8½c.

River Telegrams.

Oil City.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, PA., May 30, 1869.

River on a stand, with twenty inches water in the channel. Weather cloudy and raining; thermometer 73° at 7 P. M. F.

Greensboro.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, May 30, 1869.

River rising, with about eight feet water in the channel. Weather clear, thermometer 75° at 7 P. M. C.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., May 30, 1869.

River rising slowly, with eight feet water in the channel; weather clear; thermometer 73° at 6 P. M. C.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, May 29.—River scant seven feet in the canal. Weather showery.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Elizabeth.....Houghton.....Elizabeth.
Franklin.....G. W. Clarke...Geneva.
Chieftain.....Phillips.....Geneva.
New State.....Muhleman...Wheeling.
Julia No. 2.....Coulson.....Zanesville.
Lorena.....Stuman.....St. Louis.
Fox Vernon.....Farragh.....St. Louis.

Departed.

Elector.....Donaldson.....Geneva.
Elizabeth.....Houghton.....Elizabeth.
Chieftain.....Phillips.....Geneva.
Allena Mary...Flanagan.....Geneva.
Grey Eagle.....Bren nan.....Parkersburg.

Monongahela six feet eight inches and rising slowly.

The Monongahela marks indicated six feet eight inches and rising slowly. The weather was decidedly warm. Trade on the landing Saturday was dull, owing to the suspension of business.

The Tom Rees and barges, laden with iron ore, left St. Louis for Pittsburgh on Thursday.

The steamer Maggie Hays, Captain B. C. Marks, arrived at St. Louis on Thursday.

The Scioto is nicely aground in the channel at Higginsport, about half way between the mouth of the creek and the wharfboat.

The Leonidas, Captain R. Greenlee, arrived at Cincinnati on Friday, *en route* for New Orleans.

We are indebted to the officers of the steamer Lorena for a manifest. Also to the officers of the New State for similar favors, Thanks.

The steamer Messenger, Capt. Jesse Dean, was at Dubuque on the 26th, *en route* for St. Paul.

The St. Louis *Democrat* says: The Great Republic will leave St. Louis on Wednesday, under the auspices of the Barge Company.

NORTHERN LINE OF SIDEWHEEL STEAMERS.—Through receipts given to all points on the Upper Mississippi to St. Paul at the lowest rates, by R. G. Gray, No. 94 Water street.

THE steamer Julia No. 2, Capt. Coulson, will be found at the landing. She returns to Zanesville on F. P. M. on Sunday. Passengers and shippers will bear this in mind.

THE fine packet New State, Capt. Muehlemen, takes her departure this day for Wheeling at 11 A. M. A first class hand in charge of careful and attentive officers.

THE fine steamer Kate Putnam, Capt. Reed, is announced for Cairo and St. Louis this day. To persons going that way this is an opportunity to secure accommodations.

The good time coming, but the date not fixed. The Memphis *Appeal* predicts that the time is near at hand when river towns will not only learn that they have no right to tax steamers for landing, but will be compelled to refund all the dues heretofore collected.

THE fine passenger steamer Armadillo, Capt. A. McCarty, is announced for St. Louis and the way-landings of the Mississippi. This boat is well found in every respect and is in charge of gentlemanly and attentive officers. Capt. B. McLaughlin will do the honors in the office.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The first-class passenger packet Glendale, Captain J. M. Hare, leaves her departure this day at 12 M. for St. Louis, Galena, Dubuque and St. Paul. This boat stands A No. 1 in every respect, has fine speed and the best of accommodations. Capt. McLaughlin will do the honors in the office.

SLATE

THE

Twin City

SLATE COMPANY,

Are prepared to furnish to Builders or Slaters, VERY DARK BLUE COLORED SUPE[R]IOR

Roofing Slate,

From the [quar]ries of the company, owned by [Wm.] own Quarries, located in Northampton County, Pennsylvania. Samples may be seen, and communications addressed to

E. L. GOODWIN, Agent.

J. N. SHALLENBERGER, Pres't.

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43 SEVENTH AVENUE.

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ROOFING SLATE,

Special attention given to [Q]uarrying Slate. Orders Solicited and Promptly Filled.

New Steamer Matamoras No. 2, Capt. B. Dalzell.

The above is the name of a handsome and substantial steamer that has just been finished, and will, on Tuesday, take her departure for Brownsville, Texas—distance from Pittsburgh about 2,750 miles. After leaving New Orleans she will touch along the coast about 550 miles before she reaches her destination. The engines are by Spencer, Wilson & Co., and built at Shoustown by Messrs. E. & N. Porter; length of keel, 175 feet; length over all, 190 feet; built with four inch planks, extra fastened and timbers; has three iron bulk heads in the hull; has been thoroughly inspected, and have marked her A No. 1, and say she has sufficient strength to carry 1,000 tons. The machinery was built by Messrs. Robinson, Rea & Co. Engines eighteen inches bore and four-feet stroke; three boilers, twenty-four feet long thirty-eight inches in diameter, built by Wm. Coleman. The machinery combines all the latest and best improvements and does credit to all concerned. The cabin is neat and very substantial affair. The handsome carved, painting & Miller, painting by Messrs. Boggs & Co.; lighting, Messrs. Malanaphy & Co.; plumbing, Dalton & Co.; blacksmith work by Thompson Douglass; brass and brasses by A. Fulton, Son & Co. The hull and machinery is valued, and complete boat in every respect. All that were engaged in her construction deserve much credit. They have done well. The entire job was under the superintendence of Capt. Robert Dalzell, who is exactly what he wants and knows where to obtain it. The Matamoras No. 2 is a credit to the city, and might justly feel proud to say, "This is my work." She is intended for a packet between Brazos Santiago and Brownsville, Texas, and is owned by Capt. M. Kennedy, Capt. Dalzell and Mr. Hugh Gallagher. Capt. Dalzell is a worthy burgher, who has many friends here who rejoices in his prosperity. He is a noble specimen of a man in the true acceptance of the term. The officers of the Matamoras No. 2 are: Capt. Robert Dalzell and Mr. John C. Mitchell, clerk.

The following are the names of the boats that left this port during the Decoration Day: I have left on record all that I could learn, but I have no doubt that there were others that left this port, all intended for the trade we have mentioned above, viz: Comanche, Grampus No. 2, James Hale, Ranchero, Mustang, Matamoras, Jose San Roman, Matamoras No. 2, Wheeling Belle, Belle Haskins, and other fine steamers. The latter boat takes her departure for Brazos Santiago, Texas, on Tuesday. The owners and officers have our best wishes for a safe and speedy voyage. We hope they may live long enough to build at least a dozen more steamers, and if they do it would require no prophet to tell where they would be built.

IMPORTS BY RAIL.

Pennsylvania Central R. R—Duquesne Depot.

[No freight being received at this station on Saturday (Decoration Day), we are without our usual report.]

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.

J Herdman, 1 bale wood stirrups; Pittsburgh Paper Manufacturing co 83 sacks rags; Postley, Nesbon & co, 50 bbls flour; Rice, Miller & co, 100 bbls flour; Hemingray & Bro, 6 cars glass; E H Myers, 2,480 F shoulders; H Schmelbach, 1 pkg; Hussey, Wells & co, 1,000 bbls flour; Lee & Orr, 1 car shoulders; Wm McKee, 1 car wheat; Pittsburgh Fuel & Iron co, 1 car coal; Parkin & Orbison, 1 pkg; Lippincott & Barr, 4 bbls axes; Whitmore, Wolf, Duff & co, 1 bbl; Hunter, Dalzell & co, 1 bbl; Bigelow & co, 4 do bolts; Duff & Sons, 2 bbls tallow; W H Hagen, 32 sickels; Woodworth & Co, 18 box cheese; E Headley, 1 pkg; Mahood, Hall & co, 1 do; P & C Hay, 1 do; Fahnestock, Albree & co, 45 bbls clay; Graff, Bennett & co, 115 bbls clay; Brown & co, 1 bbl iron ore; Shoenberger & co, 100 do; F G Cuthbert, 20 crates dried peaches; E Heazleton, 10 bbls lard oil; Mrs Adkins, 4 pkgs; 8 h goods.

Wheeling.

PER STEAMER NEW STATE—J Irwin, 12 scarboys; Penna Salt Manufacturing co, 400 do; Kelley & co, 5 bales rags; W J Snodgrass, 3 bbls 8 lbs wax; S J Robinson, 10,000 ft lumber; C H Lander, 4 doz chairs; Lowe, Oliver & Phillips, 16 kegs wash rs; Hitchcock, McCreery & co, 3 bbls 11 lbs nails; C A Wormcastle, 20 bbls oil; Bell, McKim & co, 46 sacks grain, 1,000 feet lumber, R Shively, 10 do do; Fleming & Clark, 250 bbls paper; McCallum Bros, 2 rolls of [illegible] 13th.

PETROLEUM.

ECLIPSE PETROLEUM REFINERY

HERBERT W. C. TWEDDLE,

MANUFACTURER OF

Lubricating and High Test Burning Oils.

Eclipse Railroad Axle oil.

Stands great heat without change; remains limpid at lowest temperatures. Special Oil for tropical climates or hot weather.

Locomotive, Engine, Machine Shop, Wool and Saw Mill and Planing Mill Oils,

Adapted for high speed.

Spindle Oil, Wool Oil, Head-Light Oil, Oil, Tanners' Stuff, Benzoline, Fur & Finishing Oil, Gasoline, Harness Oil, Paraffine.

ARMOR SCREW, Proprietor Bright Iron Work and Machinery from Rust.

These products are manufactured under Dr. Tweddle's patented process, and Steam in Vacuo. The Lubricating Oils are almost odorless, perfectly pure, uniform, and will not chill or congeal, the temperature unchanged, and remain limpid during extreme cold. The Railroad Oils are unrivalled, and are in constant use on many of the principal Railroads. Samples can be examined at the Office, No. 174 WOOD STREET. Works at Sharpsburg Bridge.

E. S. WARING, Pittsburgh. KENRY M. KING, Pittsburgh.

WARING & KING,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BROKERS IN PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS.

Office No. 6 DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ROOFING SLATE.

AIKEN & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO T. W. PARRY,

DEALERS IN

PEACH HILL

Roofing Slate.

ALL SIZES AND COLORS OF

SLATE,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Office and Yard,

Cor. Eleventh and Liberty Sts.,

OPPOSITE THE GRAIN ELEVATOR,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Orders for Roofing Solicited and Promptly attended to.

CITY ADVERTISEMENTS.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, Pittsburgh, May 22, 1869.

NOTICE.

The assessment for the Boardwalk on Pearl street, from Ferry street to Liberty avenue, is now ready for collection, and can be seen at this office until JUNE 22nd, 1869, at which time it will be returned to the City Treasurer's office for collection.

H. J. MOORE, City Engineer.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, Pittsburgh, May 21, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE ASSESSMENT FOR THE BOARDWALK ON FIFTH AVENUE,

From Ready street to Murphy street, is now ready for examination, and can be seen at this office until TUESDAY, June 15th, when it will be returned to the City Treasurer's office for collection.

H. J. MOORE, City Engineer.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, Pittsburgh, May 21, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE ASSESSMENTS FOR GRADING AND PAVING SMALLMAN ALLEY,

From Penn street to Liberty avenue, is now ready for examination, and can be seen at this office until TUESDAY, June 15th, when it will be returned to the City Treasurer's office for collection.

H. J. MOORE, City Engineer.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, Pittsburgh, May 25th, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE ASSESSMENT FOR Grading, Paving and Curbing Penn street, from Forty fourth to Forty-fifth street, is now ready for examination, and can be seen at this office until FRIDAY, JUNE 4TH.

When it will be returned to the City Treasurer's office for collection.

H. J. MOORE, City Engineer.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, Pittsburgh, May 26, 1869.

NOTICE.

SEALED PROPOSALS

For the Construction of a Boardwalk,

On the road from Lawrenceville Station on the Pennsylvania Railroad, to Minersville,

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago A. R.

J Herdman, 1 bale wood stirrups; Pittsburgh Paper Manufacturing co 83 sacks rags; Postley, Nesbon & co, 50 bbls flour; Rice, Miller & co, 100 bbls flour; Hemingray & Bro, 6 cars glass; E H Myers, 2,480 F shoulders; H Schmelbach, 1 pkg; Hussey, Wells & co, 1,000 bbls flour; Lee & Orr, 1 car shoulders; Wm McKee, 1 car wheat; Pittsburgh Fuel & Iron co, 1 car coal; Parkin & Orbison, 1 pkg; Lippincott & Barr, 4 bbls axes; Whitmore, Wolf, Duff & co, 1 bbl; Hunter, Dalzell & co, 1 bbl; Bigelow & co, 4 do bolts; Duff & Sons, 2 bbls tallow; W H Hagen, 32 sickels; Woodworth & Co, 18 box cheese; E Headley, 1 pkg; Mahood, Hall & co, 1 do; P & C Hay, 1 do; Fahnestock, Albree & co, 45 bbls clay; Graff, Bennett & co, 115 bbls clay; Brown & co, 1 bbl iron ore; Shoenberger & co, 100 do; F G Cuthbert, 20 crates dried peaches; E Heazleton, 10 bbls lard oil; Mrs Adkins, 4 pkgs; 8 h goods.

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H. J. MOORE, City Engineer.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINE

SECCND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

WASHINGTON.

OUR FRENCH CLAIMS.

French Naval Architecture for Rebels—Naval Prizes at New Orleans—Sale of Gold Each Week—Southern Outrages—Graves of Rebel Soldiers.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29, 1869.

Claim Against French Ship Builders.

The case of the United States against Armand Bros., who built ships for the Confederacy and sold them after the war, is soon to come up again before the French Court of Appeals. Our Government has retained Jules Favre in place of Berryer, deceased, as principal counsel. The case was decide adversely to us in the lower Court, on the ground that some of the material evidence against Armand consisted of documents which had been stolen from him. Our authorities have supplied other evidence to cover the same points, and the matter is to be heard from the beginning.

Naval Prize Money.

Since Third Auditor Clarke's repulse by Beauregard, Fourth Auditor Taber has appeared in print, and writes to defend his office against the imputation that it was responsible for non-payment of prize money to those who served in Farragut's fleet at the capture of New Orleans. After stating that no law was passed to justify settlement till the third of last March, he says: "Until the courts take up these cases and declare the amount of money to be distributed, there is nothing to distribute. It is useless for the 'independent press' to blaze away at General But er or the Fourth Auditor or any one else, until this adjudication is made. If those interested want their share of this prize money badly, let them 'blaze away' at the judiciary and the press for an early decision there; when they make the award, when they decide how much money is to be distributed to the captors; when they say who the captors were, whether all the fleet or only those within hailing distance; when they determine what was private and what was public property; when they ascertain what was captured by the army and what by the navy—then the exact money will be placed to the credit of the appropriation on the books of the Treasury."

Postal Car.

Postmaster Foulks, of Cincinnati, has made arrangements to have a postal car put on the road between St. Louis and Cincinnati about the 1st of July. This will insure immediate transmission of all matter passing this route in either direction without delay, which is now imposed by necessity of distribution at Cincinnati.

Sale of Gold.

Secretary Boutwell has instructed the Assistant Treasurer at New York to buy two millions of gold each week until further orders.

Outrages at the South

A question has been referred to the Attorney General for decision which will have a direct bearing upon the course to be adopted by the Government in suppressing outrages at the South. It is known that General Reynolds lately took three persons who had murdered Union men out of the hands of the civil authorities on the ground that the latter showed no disposition to try them, and proposes to try them by military commission. It is understood that Judge Hoar will hold that in the unrecon structed States this course can be taken, and that in all such cases where civil authorities neglect their duties a military commission have jurisdiction.

Rebel Graves.

General Logan, as Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, will issue an address in a day or two setting forth the postion of the Grand Army in regard to decorating graves of rebel soldiers and taking strong grounds against the practice.

PRESBYTERIANISM.

The Old and New School Assemblies

Proceedings of Saturday's Sessions.

OLD SCHOOL ASSEMBLY.

NEW YORK, May 29.—A committee was appointed to assist at the decoration of soldiers graves in Brooklyn on Sunday.

The report of the Board of Domestic Missions was presented, and showed a balance in the treasury above all indebtedness of $18,348; whole number of missionaries employed, 1,546.

Resolutions were offered by Dr. Taylor, of Georgetown, conveying Christian salutatio to the Presbyterian churches of the Southern States, and expressing a desire that the day may not be distant when we may again cover our whole land, whereupon Dr. Taylor made remarks strongly favoring union with the Southern church.

Delegates from the Presbyterian Church of Bohemia were received and delivered addresses, to which the Moderator replied.

Christian salvations were directed to be telegraphed to the Synod of the Calvanistic Methodists, in session at Caernarvon, Wales, in response to a dispatch received from that body. Adjourned till Monday.

The report of the Committee on Union with the Church South, and on the nomination of Trustees for the Theological Seminaries, were adopted as orders for Monday.

NEW SCHOOL ASSEMBLY.

In the New School Assembly Rev. Dr. Adams, from the Joint Committee on Union with the United Presbyterians and others, reported their meeting in Philadelphia last January, and asked that the committee be continued. Agreed to.

A committee was appointed to co-operate with similar committees from other bodies in securing such action as Congress may deem best in regard to chaplaincies in the army and navy.

The Bohemian Church delegation were received and delivered addresses, to which the Moderator replied. They have under their care a complete a Normal School. The subject was referred to a special committee.

The Committee on Mileage reported a balance of $2,067 on hand, which was appropriated toward the expenses of delegates to the session in Pittsburgh next November, and an assessment of four cents per member was made for the same purpose.

The claims and objects of the Christian Union Society were explained by Rev. Dr. Fisher, as was the history of the Evangelical alliance by Rev. Dr. Prime.

Congratulations were sent to the Synod of the Welsh Methodist Church at Newark, O., in return for their greetings.

Rev. Dr. Cuyler, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Temperance Society, made an appeal for the assistance of churches in securing a permanent publication fund.

Judge Strong offered a resolution sympathizing with the conference of Evangelical Christians of the United States, to meet in New York the ensuing autumn, and with that of all the world to assemble in the same place in 1870.

A communication was received from the other assembly, that they had concurred in the joint resolution concerning a pastoral letter.

The Committee on Bills and Overtures reported a resolution adopted by the other body relative to a day of prayer for the maintenance of peaceful relations with England. Made the special order for Monday. Adjourned.

BUTLER ON ENGLAND.

Speech of Gen. B. F. Butler at Gloucester, Mass.—He Pays His Respects to England.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., May 29.—One of the features of the enormous gathering on Saturday was an address by Gen. Butler. He concluded as follows: While we mourn the departed with softened grief, because of the great work they have wrought, we may not forget the wrong which filled so many of these graves, which have become the very altars of liberty. While we swear our children upon them to eternal fealty to free institutions, equal rights and equal powers of all men, we may not, as did the Carthaginians, swear eternal hatred to Rome; yet we do remember that the Government whose ready and perfidious aid to the rebellion in behalf of slavery cost so much and so many who lie here, we will teach our children here by these graves of those which cover their fathers' ashes, to enforce the lesson in the story in the hatred of the monarchy to republican institutions which sought to strangle the free government of its birth, hiring Hessian and savage warriors to fight the battles against our fathers in the war for independence—that Government which then failed to make slavery the rule on land, even against an infant republic, yet seeking now to be mistress of the sea, and through search in after years tried but failed to make the ocean and those who go down to it its slaves her subjects; let us tell our children, and call the spirits of the gallant dead who hover around us to bear us witness and impress the lesson, teaching how, when slavery, her legacy to us as a nation, had caused treason and rebellion to raise their parricidal hands against the nation's life, and by the fiendish spirit to arm brother against brother, England, jealous of our prosperity, in a revelry of her commercial greatness, and in hatred of our freedom, when she could do so with safety to herself, when she hoped we were in a death grapple with each other, let loose her steamers to destroy our ships as she had sent barbarous Russia to burn the dwellings of our mothers and scalp them and their little ones. Hereafter, when the father shall say to his father, "where are the fishing vessels that you once had as the dependence of your old age?" The man shall answer, "Boy, do you remember when a child you saw from the eastern point of this harbor a vessel that was fired and burned by pirates? Those pirates were fitted out from British ports by British builders, with eager cheered for so doing by a British Parliament." The boy will say, "what shall be demanded for so great a wrong?" and the old man shall write the single word, "Reparation." And so shall remembrance of the injuries received be kept alive in the hearts of the people. But more and more as these sins of England become a part of this occasion, because there is not a child whose basket is heavy with blossoms to place with pious care upon the green turf of his father's grave, who does not know he or his comrades have lost his life in a war encouraged, aided and prolonged by the hatred of England to the institutions of this country, and her desire to destroy the Republic in her death agony, Soldiers, therefore, shall serve their country after life, for their bright example to the hope of the nation; they still live; they have snatched from the jaws of victory, and saved thereby the country to them, and for us death brings no terror.

An *ex parte* application was made Friday to Judge Clark, in the Supreme Court of New York, by counsel on the part of John S. Prouty and other holders and owners of guaranteed construction stock in the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, to the amount of some millions of dollars, for a temporary injunction restraining the directors and Legrand Lockwood, the treasurer, from selling or in any way disposing of property, franchises or security of this Company, until the plaintiffs shall be paid all arrearages of interest on their shares.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Repeal of English Patent Laws Proposed—Banquet to Gen. Dix in Paris—DeRoda Appointed Captain General of Cuba—Military Situation in South America—Conspiracy for the Restoration of Isabella, &c., &c.

Repeal of Patent Laws.

LONDON, May 29.—The abolition of the patent laws was discussed in the House of Commons last night. The *Times* editorially supports the measure.

Banquet to Gen. Dix.

PARIS, May 29.—Ministers Burlingame and Washburne gave a farewell banquet to Gen. Dix at the Grand Hotel to-day. Over two hundred and fifty guests were present. Gen. Dix dines with the Emperor on Thursday next.

Not Elected.

Jules Favre nas been delared not elected, but will contest the seat of his opponent.

Denial.

The official journal denies there is any foundation for rumors that the French troops are to evacuate Rome.

Affairs in Spain.

MADRID, May 29.—The appointment of Gen. Caballero Deroda as Captain General of Cuba is gazetted to-day.

It is rumored that a new provisional ministry will be formed, to remain in office until next October, when a plebiscite is to be taken to decide the question of sovereignty.

Several officers of the army have been arrested at Tortosa, charged with having been engaged in a conspiracy for the restoration of Queen Isabella.

Turf Reform.

LONDON, May 29.—At a meeting of the Jockey Club to-day, Sir Joseph Hawley's motion to prohibit the racing of two-year olds before the 1st of July each year was lost. Mr. Forrester offered a compromise resolution prohibiting such racing before the first of May each year, which was carried. This is regarded as the greatest reform that turf has experienced for years in regard to the amelioration of thoroughbreds and the morality of the racing community.

Sailed for New York.

George Peabody sailed in the Scotia from Liverpool to-day for New York.

The New Captain General.

MADRID, May 29.—The official gazette will contain to-morrow a decree appointing Gen. Caballero De Roda, the present director of artillery, as Captain General of Cuba.

MONTILLE, May 29.—The steamship Nova Scotian, from Quebec, has arrived.

Farewell Address to Gen. Dix.

PARIS, May 29.—The Americans at present residing in Paris have presented a farewell address to Gen. Dix. The General has invited three hundred of his countrymen to a banquet, which will take place at the Grand Hotel on the 1st of June. He leaves Havre for home on the steamship Cambria, on the 5th of June.

South America.

LISBON, May 29.—The reports of war in Paraguay are conflicting, though it was represented in Rio Janeiro that the allied forces were about to make an immediate attack. It is said on the other hand the allies have no reliable information as to the whereabouts of Lopez. It is also stated nothing has been heard of Gen McMahon, the American Minister.

Mr. Motley at Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, May 30.—Mr. Motley, Minister of the United States, arrived here to-day, and was cordially received by the officers of the city and the American Consul at this port. The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce will present an address to the new Minister to-morrow.

MADRID, May 30.—General Caballero De Roda will sail on the 15th of June for Havana.

The Viceroy at Vienna.

VIENNA, May 30.—Jamael Pasha, Viceroy of Egypt, has arrived in this city.

Shipping Intelligence.

MADRID, May 29.—The steamer Kenosha has arrived at Barcelona.

QUEENSTOWN, May 29.—The steamer Kangaroo, from New York, has arrived.

Paris Bourse.

PARIS, May 28.—Bourse dull; rentes 71 francs 95 centimes.

Antwerp Petroleum Market.

ANTWERP, May 29.—Petroleum closed easier at 47½ francs.

Havre Cotton Market.

HAVRE, May 29.—Cotton closed nominally unchanged.

U. S. Bonds at Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, May 29.—5-20s 85⅞@85⅞.
FRANKFORT, May 30.—United States bonds firm; 5-20s 86@86⅛.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Evening, May 29.—Consols 93⅛ 5-20 bonds 79¾, and quiet at Frankfort 88. Erie 18⅝; Illinois, 85½; stocks quiet.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, May 29.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 11⅛d; Orleans 11⅝d; sales 10,000 bales.

Calif.-rnia, white wheat, 9s 8d; red western 9s 4d. Western Flour 26s 6d. Corn 34s 4d. Barley 38s. Pork 97s. Beef 90s. Lard 68s 6d. Cheese 82s. Bacon 58s 6d.

London Produce Market.

LONDON, May 29.—Tallow 42s 9d. Sperm oil 90. Sugar unchanged.

CUBA.

BATTLE NEAR PUERTO PADRE

The Spaniards Driven Back with Great Loss—Reported Capture of Valmaseda—The Insurgents Determined on an Active Campaign.

HAVANA, May 27.—The Government is in great want of coal, and will probably embargo all the coal there is in the Island.

News has been received from a rebel, but reliable source, that Count Valmaseda was driven from Guayama by Marmol, and that he has since been captured. Two hundred of the troops have died of cholera, and his men are destitute of shoes, and much discontent prevails.

A special dispatch from Nuevitas gives the particulars of the landing of filibusters in the bay of Nipe and an engagement there, much of which has already been telegraphed. It is said the expedition had ten guns dismounted. Rebel accounts say the Spanish attack, after the discovery of the entrenchments. A Prussian was captured by the Spaniards and shot.

On the 16th there was a severe fight four miles from Puerto Padre. The insurgents attacked a convoy of one thousand troops conveying provisions to Los Tumas. The battle was fought on the margin of a river and lasted several hours. So great was the slaughter of the combatants that the river was red with blood. The Spaniards were driven back with great loss. They admit a loss of thirty-four killed and one hundred wounded. Of the latter seventy-eight were brought to Nuevitas. A Spanish soldier says that of his company, one hundred strong before the fight, only seven survived. The Spaniards remained at Puerto Padre awaiting reinforcements. A force of 1,000 men have arrived at Nuevitas to relieve them. Gen. Terrer will take command of all the troops at Puerto Padre. A coasting sloop has since arrived at Nuevitas with a number of soldiers who were wounded in a skirmish with the rebels near that point.

The foraging parties of the Spaniards there are constantly driven back, and the surrounding country is swarming with rebels. The above information comes from Spanish sources.

Napoleon Orange has been restored to his command.

The Cubans are resolved on active operations. They intend to keep the interior towns held by the Spaniards cut off from supplies, and will soon destroy again the railroad to Puerto Principe. They are greatly elated over their recent successes, and were never more sanguine of securing their independence than now.

HAVANA, May 30.—The Spanish schooner Pelayo arrived to-day from Nuevitas. She brings no reliable news. The reports as to the movements of filibusters are conflicting and worthless, consisting of extreme statements made by both sides. The Pelaice brings a number of wounded soldiers and cannon captured from the filibusters in the Bay of Nipe.

Fire at Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA, May 30, 1869.

At two o'clock this morning the large flouring mill of Hill & Orbison was discovered to be on fire, and before the engines got to work it was almost entirely destroyed. The following is the insurance on it: Liverpool, of London, five thousand; Home, of New York, three thousand five hundred; Ætna, three thousand five hundred; Home, of New Haven, two thousand five hundred. The insurance covers about one-half of the loss on the building and machinery. The fire was doubtless the work of an incendiary, the mill not having been in use for the past three months, and at the time contained no flour or grain. This is the largest fire that has visited our city for several years.

The weather still continues very wet. There have been very heavy rains for the last few days.

Murder Trial at Warsaw, Ind.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WARSAW, IND., May 30, 1869.

Doctor Shaffer and wife were arrested near this place one year ago last October, on a charge of poisoning Isaac Jackson. They were released on bail. Shortly after the Doctor died, and his wife's trial being postponed from term to term, finally came to a close Saturday last, after lasting nearly a week. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and sentenced her to prison for life. It seems Jackson and his two daughters were working for Shaffer, digging potatoes, on the afternoon Mrs. Shaffer gave him and the daughters some pie, and in about a half hour after wards he died after great suffering. A *post mortem* examination was held, and strychnine found in the stomach. No one can account for Mrs. Shaffer's actions, and she plead innocent to the last.

The Late Destructive Mail Storm.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

MARTIN'S FERRY, OHIO, C. & P. R. R., May 29, 1869.

This place and adjoining country was visited Saturday, 29th instant, by the most terrific storm of rain and hail ever seen by the oldest inhabitants. The weather during the forenoon was a subject of comment, being unusually hot and stifling. About two o'clock the sky became overcast with clouds, and in a few minutes the storm in all its awful power and grandeur was upon us. The rain fell in perfect torrents for a few minutes, and then changed to hail. Windows were crushed like eggshells, and persons were actually could not get shelter were beat to the earth, and cut and mangled terribly. The ground was covered to the depth of six inches. Fruit and vegetables were almost ruined. The grape crop is nearly all destroyed, Captain W. Crawford estimating his damage on grapes alone at $5,000, and A. D. & J. Newland at $1,500. The storm came from a southwest direction, and was about three miles in width. The damages were greater in Bridgeport and Wheeling than here, being more directly in the track of the hurricane. The storm has materially damaged our already too limited supply of flowers for decoration day.

S. F. D.

A SAD CASE.

Elopement, Desertion and Death.

CHICAGO, May 30.—About one o'clock this morning a lady's cloak was found lying on the wharf near Rush street bridge, and soon after a lady's hat was discovered floating in the river. In the pocket of the cloak were found several letters and two photographs, and a handkerchief marked "Nellie E. Dorsett." These letters explained a story of love, elopement, desertion and death. The letters were written by a young man named George H. Burr, a traveling agent for a New York drug house, to Nellie, and are marked by the usual characteristics of such letters. There was but one letter written by the girl, and this shows her determination to commit self-destruction. It is as follows:

"DEAR GEORGE: It is not in anger I write to you now. I have no curses to heap upon you, but only love and forgiveness. Oh! George, if you had only known how fervently, passionately I love, you would not have deserted me so cruelly. I left home, parents, everything for you, George, trusting to your love—for you did love me once; and Oh! how my heart yearns for a return of its devotion. But I will not reproach you. I am weary and shall soon be at rest, and God, perhaps, will forgive the error of a poor girl so unworthy of His love. I have left my watch for Mrs. Foster to send to mother, my rings and your little locket I have put up in a package for you. I would not leave you, dear George, without a token of my love, and if this last act of mine shall touch your heart, I shall be happy in death. Pray for me. Good night, good night. NELLIE."

Some two weeks since the superintendent of Police received a letter from M. M. Dorsett, No. 265 Broadway, New York, saying that his daughter Nellie had eloped with Burr, and would probably come to this city. The river has been dragged to-day, but no body has been found.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

About half the town of Shipman, Macoupin county, Illinois, was destroyed by a hurricane Friday night. Eight dwellings and stables were demolished. No further particulars are given.

L. B. White, a young colored man of education, has been appointed to a clerkship in the Chicago postoffice.

Albert Tyler, colored, was executed in Richmond, Va., on Saturday, for poisoning P. Hubbard, also colored.

A burglar was shot near Cincinnati Friday night, by a gentleman whose house he was attempting to enter.

The Kentucky State Tobacco Fair commences at Louisville on Thursday. The cash premiums amount to $4,000.

The St. Louis Type Foundry was damaged by fire and water on Saturday to the extent of $40,000 or $50,000. There was an insurance for $35,000.

Davis's theater and two dwellings adjoining, at Atlanta, Ga., were burned Friday night. Loss $75,000; no insurance.

A boiler in the paper mill of W. B. Millen & Sons, at Mount Holly Springs, Pa., exploded on Friday night, dangerously injuring two men. The damage to the mill will amount to about $5,000.

The steamship Peril, which recently landed a body of filibusters in Cuba, arrived at New York on Saturday.

Police Superintendent Kennedy, of New York, narrowly escaped death, on Saturday, at the hands of a man named Thomas Naughton who obtained a private interview, and then struck Kennedy with a concealed weapon the blow was intended for the head, but struck the shoulder, inflicting only a severe bruise Naughton was promptly arrested.

A personal rencontre is reported at Buffalo, Friday evening, between Public Printer Clapp and Congressman Bennett. Clapp knocked Bennett down, when friends interfered and prevented further hostilities.

A young lad named Benjamin Chaddock, committed suicide in Vermont, Illinois, a few days since. This is the third boy that has committed suicide in the same town.

Albert H. Boyd, conductor on a freight train on the Northern Central Railroad, was instantly killed on Saturday, while standing on the top of a car, his head striking a bridge.

Thomas Boudonion, one of the brave men in garrison at Fort McHenry when it was bombarded by the British forces in 1814, died at Baltimore on Saturday, aged 73 years.

Two colored infants were smothered to death in a car, and a little white boy and girl lost their lives by being thrown from the top of another car, during the decoration ceremonies at Nashville, on Saturday.

Additional particulars of the dreadful storm at Wheeling on Friday show the work of devastation to have been far greater than at first supposed. The destruction to vineyards has been immense. These least injured cannot be made productive for years, and in a majority of cases are utterly ruined. Up the Wheeling Creek Valley the destruction is enormous. Many sheep and lambs were killed in the fields, and the wheat and corn cut close to the ground. A number of accidents to individuals are reported, some of which are likely to prove serious. In town of West Liberty, twelve miles distant, is reported in ruins. Hail stones to the depth of two feet fell on Saturday, Saturday at points on Market and Main streets.

The steamer Alaska, from Aspinwall on the 23d, has arrived, with $184,549 in treasure. Dr. Long, the American Consul, had entered on his functions at Panama. The small-pox broke out on the British steamer Camelon. Fourteen cases were reported. The State of Panama was quiet. Mosquera, candidate for the Presidency of Colombia, was gaining ground, and would probably be elected. The Colombian Senate was discussing the Isthmus canal question. The President expressed a great desire to have the Treaty with the United States on the subject reconsidered. Many Senators favored giving a canal grant to a private company, rather than allow it to pass into the hands of a foreign government. A proposition has been made to make Panama the capital of the Republic. General Kilpatrick, American Minister to Chile, was at Lima on the 15th inst., en route for his post. The report that Bolivia threatened an invasion of Peru was false, and fears of war between the two countries had about died away. The yellow fever on the South American coast has considerably abated. The revolution in Guatemala has been foiled. The leaders were defeated and their troops dispersed. The yellow fever was still raging at San Jose and Escuinte la Salvador. The volcano of Isalco, in active eruption, and enormous streams of lava were pouring into the plain. The breaking out of the volcanos was preceded by several shocks of earthquake before reported which were felt throughout the country. The Costa Rican Congress met on the first of May. The President's message declares the country tranquil and prosperous. On the 5th Congress declared Don Jesus Jemenez elected President, and he was installed on the 8th.

The steamers City of Paris and Virginia from Liverpool, have arrived.

Stephen Williams and George Marsh were interrupted by the police of Boston, while engaged in a prize fight, Saturday afternoon They had fought twenty-two rounds, and both were severely punished.

All military organizations of the country are invited to participate in the ceremonies of the dedication of the monument in the Soldiers' National Cemetery at Gettysburg, on the 1st of July next, and those intending to be present are requested to communicate such intentions within a reasonable time, that proper arrangements may be made for them. The call is signed by David Wells, Chairman.

Kate Fisher, the actress, charged with stealing a watch from a woman named Bevins, was discharged on Saturday in New York. Judge Chandler dismissing the case.

Prince Louis Ferdinand de Bourbon was married on Friday to Senorita Hamel, of Havana, by Rev. Dr. Wiseman, in St. Peter's church, New York. They were married a few weeks since by a police justice.

A. M. Clapp, of Buffalo, denies that he had a personal difficulty with Congressman Bennett.

Mrs. Sallie Fisk, grandmother of the late Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, died yesterday at her residence in Clifton Springs, N. Y., of heart disease. In the eighty-final year.

The schooner Consullo was sunk at Toledo, Saturday night, with 8,000 bushels of wheat on board.

A Mr. Southwick, of Chicago, hung himself in Memphis Saturday evening.

At a negro ball in Memphis, Saturday night, Charles Boyle shot Mary Kelley through the head, killing her instantly. The murderer escaped.

CITY MATTERS.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE.—Gilbert McMaster, Esq., a member of the Pittsburgh Bar, and a gentleman of integrity and capacity, will be a candidate before the Convention to-morrow, for the Legislature. If the Convention would happily select such men as Mr. McMaster, constituents would have reason to hope for better things at Harrisburg. Mr. McMaster will be supported by warm friends in the Convention.

ANTI-LAY DELEGATION MEETING.—A meeting will be held at the Smithfield Street M. E. Church, this (Monday) evening, at which views and arguments on the above subject for discussion will be presented. J. W. F. White, Esq., and other speakers will address the meeting. All are invited to attend in order to receive as much information as possible on a matter of so much importance to the church.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A young Irishman who resides off Penn street in the Twelfth ward, attempted to commit suicide. He had been in low spirits for some time, and on Saturday he took a razor and went to the garret where he cut his throat, narrowly escaping cutting the jugular vein. He was attended by Dr. J. L. Duncan.

EAST LIBERTY CONCERT.—The amateurs of music will not forget that Mr. C. Tetedoux's concert at Liberty Hall, is to take place next Thursday, June 3d. East Liberty will probably turn out in full force, and we hear of many pleasure parties organized in the city to go and enjoy, besides a fine time in the country, a delightful musical entertainment.

OBITUARY.—Wm. Barker, Sr., one of the oldest and most esteemed merchants of this city, died yesterday morning at half-past ten o'clock, at his residence on Smithfield street. Mr. Barker was engaged in the wool business in this city for over fifty years. He retired from business in 1868, and has been failing in health for the past year. His funeral will take place on Wednesday.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RESERVE ASSOCIATION.—The members of the Pennsylvania Reserve Association who are to attend the anniversary meeting in West Chester to-morrow, will leave on the Philadelphia Express at 1:20 P. M. to-day.

DISCHARGED.—James K. Lanahan, charged with selling liquor on Sunday before Mayor Brush, had a hearing on Saturday, and was honorably discharged, there being no evidence against him.

COMMON CASES.—Sunday morning's common cases numbered twenty-eight, of which fourteen paid the fines imposed, eleven were committed and three discharged.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.—The State Normal School Committee meet at ten o'clock this morning.

SCHOOL CONTROLLERS.—Allegheny School Controllers meet to-morrow evening.

ALGEO's new jewelry store is at No. 45 Sixth street (late St. Clair.)

CITY COUNCILS meet at 2 P. M. to-day.

REPUBLICAN PRIMARY ELECTIONS.

Delegates to the County Legislative and Judicial Conventions.

The Republican primary elections were held on Saturday afternoon for the purpose of electing two delegates in each district in the county, to each of the three nominating conventions, known respectively as the County, Legislative and Judicial, which are to meet on Tuesday, (to-morrow,) at eleven o'clock, to make the several nominations assigned them:

The elections were conducted in an orderly and quiet manner, and in many of the districts the contest was quite spirited among the friends of the leading candidates for Senate, Assembly, Sheriff, Commissioner, Clerk of the Courts, Recorder, etc. There was but little work necessary in the choice of delegates to the Judicial Convention, the nomination of Judge Kirkpatrick and Gen. Collier being generally conceded.

For Sheriff, it is claimed that Mr. Fleming has a decided majority of the delegates thus far reported; but the returns from the balance of the county, or a combination between Messrs. Hare and Rose may change the complexion of affairs before the Convention meets. Neither Mr. Hare nor Mr. Rose is disposed to regard his chances as unfavorable. As the choice of delegates turned mainly upon the Sheriffalty, it is impossible to predict with any degree of certainty the result in regard to Clerk of the Courts, Recorder and Commissioner, for which there has been such a vigorous canvass.

In regard to the Legislative Convention, it looks as though we might have an entirely new deal, or nearly so, in most of the districts, the "set up" delegates were carried through without much opposition, in others they were defeated, and in others the result is not a few were completely routed. The Senatorship seems to be between Messrs. Howard and Anderson, and there can be no doubt that subsequent returns will strengthen the chances of both these gentlemen.

Below we give the lists of delegates to the several conventions, so far as we have been able to obtain them:

County Delegates.

PITTSBURGH.

1st ward—Thomas Reese, G. W. Coffin.
2d—James Vick, Thos. S. Bigelow.
3d—R. W. Mackey, John T. Brown.
4th—Henry Hays, Jas. Littell.
5th—W. J. Gilmore, Andrew Sims.
6th—John D. Evans, Jacob Keebler.
7th—Geo. W. Gillespie, James Bonebreak.
8th—James Moore, Wm. H. Glenn.
9th—Thomas Thompson, Chas. Kirsch.
10th—Chas. Berg, David Beck, contested.
11th—Lewis Duncan, John B. Crawford.
12th—J. H. Nobis, David McClelland.
13th—James Hunter, W. Smith.
14th—J. D. Fleming, Edward Lewellyn.
15th—John Hoerr, Geo. Gazzam.
16th—John B. Grisser, W. C. Barr.
17th—Joseph Mitchell, Chas. North.
18th—David Johnston, Jas. Smith.
19th—J. N. Berlin, J. H. Stewart.
20th—David Allen, Joseph O. Mercer.
21st—Thos. Brown, Robert Gumbert.
22d—Thos. Marsden, Thos. Herbert.
23d—James Watson, M. D. Burchfield.

ALLEGHENY.

1st, Thomas Scandrett, H. M. Long.
2d, S. H. Gregory, John McNaugh.
3d, Arthur Hobson, Christ. Geib, 1st precinct; Hugh Morgan, John Shepherd, 2d precinct.
4th, John Megraw, J. C. Patterson, 1st precinct; B. Stolz, R. M. Blair, 2d precinct.
7th, A. Friend, Jacob Baldinger.
8th, F. Eggers, H. Nesmith.

HONOROUS.

East Birmingham—Herman Zedel, John Shepherd.
Birmingham—John Eichley, Charles Evans 1st precinct; F. Maul, Jacob Allrich, 2d precinct.
South Pittsburgh—F. Kauff, Isaac Vitchenstein.
Mount Washington—D. B. Ferguson, Jacob Wilbert.
Braddocks—Thomas McNey, M. G. Corey.
Temperanceville—J. S. Hunter, A. Weaver.
Montgomerie's—W. Conner, Robert Thrasher.
Millvale—Edward Coates, D. Dempsey.
Elizabeth—J. McClune, E. Porter.
Ormsby—R. S. Alston, R. C. Dalzell.
Union—A. McDonald, R. Smith.
West Pittsburgh—Wm. Sterling, F. Vierbeller.

TOWNSHIPS.

Reserve—John Voegtly, Wm. Stimple.
Rose—Joseph Crichard, Jacob Knight.
Shaler—H. K. Sample, Wm. Sample, Sr.
Wilkins—Henry Gamble, Calvin Black.
Union—W. F. Crouch, R. White.
Charlters—H. Hodgins, W. Clark.
Baldwin—1st precinct—E. O. Williams, Samuel Adams.
Robinson—1st precinct—Wm. Hill, McDowell.
Scott—1st precinct—R. Fife, B. McDowell.
Second precinct—R. Long, J. H. Robb.
Mifflin—D. McClure, Joseph Stone.

LEGISLATIVE DELEGATES.

First Ward—R. C. Elliott, Ed. Kincaid.
2—Thomas Steel, John Faul.
3—David Sinnard, Louis Duff.
4—Joseph Dickson and J. W. Dalzell.
5—James Fleming and W. J. White.
6—Henry Tatnall and C. Kohne.
7—J. A. Butler and Thomas Roberts.
8—Joseph Hartman and Willis Booth.
9—James Scott and Ralph Richardson.
10—Dates Ferguson and David Brubaker, (contested.)
11—H. W. Oliver, Jr., and H. M. Sleeth.
12—Wm. Welsh and Wm. Clark.
13—Robert Arthurs and ——Dickson.
14—F. M. Magee and Evan Jones.
15—S. J. Wainwright and Dr. James Robinson.
16—Roland Smith and James Atkinson.
17—John W. Riddell and Frank Wightman.
18—Irwin Kirk and John McMasters.
19—W. H. Morrison and A. P. McWilliams.
20—J. Grove and E. M. McClarran.
21—Richard Thompson and Harry Baum.
22—Wm. Irwin and Lewis Flemming.
23—Jas. B. Palmer and William Cowan.

ALLEGHENY.

1—John Morrow and Thos. Ross.
2—W. P. Price and J. B. Sprague.
3—Thos. Drummond, David Hastings and John Holmes.
4th Precinct—Peter Bolster and Wm. Wettach.
1st Precinct—Hugh McNeill and William B. Rogers. 2d Precinct—Louis Moul and Theodore Bruhl.
3—J. E. Parke and Ernest Houch.
4—Messrs. Barclay and Spencer.
7—Julius Sharnke and R. Reuter.
8—George Moul and D. Sloss.

BOROUGHS.

Ormsby—J. Larimer and J. J. Rees.
East Birmingham—Thomas Jones and Harvey Chess.
Birmingham—1st Precinct—D. G. Ripley and William Boyce. 2d Precinct—David Morgan and Samuel Barr.
South Pittsburgh—J. H. Roberts and Henry Moorhead.
Monongahela—James Shears and W. Pope.
West Pittsburgh—R. S. Hemiup and W. Boone.
Temperanceville—Weaver and Dorrington.
Mt. Washington—Charles Kohlner and Jas. Binford.
Braddocks—E. J. Allen and C. C. Fawcett.
Elizabeth—J. O'Neill and J. C. Boyle.
Millvale—John L. Williams and Alex. Johnston.

TOWNSHIPS.

Charlters—Bradley, J. L. Duff.
Reserve—Wm. Pierce, Wm. Shoemaker.
Union—Jos. Nimick, Wm. Cartwright.
Wilkins—John McFarland, Geo. Harrison.
Shaler—Wm. Nelson, Joseph Campbell, 1st precinct.
Rose—Jas. Sanderson, Andrew Brethauer, Mifflin—I. C. Risher, Wm. Oliver.

Judicial Delegates.

PITTSBURGH.

Wards.
2—R. R. Carnahan, Edward House.
3—Jacob H. Miller, J. D. Slagle.
5—A. W. Smith, A. J. Kemp.
6—A. M. Brown, Chas. Dilworth.
7—John Wallace, Jos. A. Marshall.
8—F. C. Negley, John H. McElroy.
10—H. Bingham, W. W. Ward, 2d ward.
11—R. F. Kennedy, John S. Robb.
14—M. Moreland, Joseph Jones.
18—David Holmes, J. L. Livingston.
19—Wm. Wilson, Wm. Wilkins, 2d precinct.
20—C. W. Batchelor, John Baum.
21—John T. Wilson, B. W. Morgan.
22—Joseph Dilworth, R. S. Duffy.
23—H. W. Oliver, Sr., A. B. Stevenson.

ALLEGHENY.

1—Wm. McKee, A. Pasco.
2—W. W. Alexander, J. Riddle.
3—H. C. Gray, James Miller.
4—John A. Mylin, J. W. Murray, 1st precinct; Wm. Brown, C. W. Shaffer, 2d precinct.

BOROUGHS.

Birmingham—Wm. M. Hartzell, Thos. Atterbury, first pre.; John Adams, Wm. Barr, 2d precinct.
East Birmingham—D. Chess, J. P. Brown.
South Pittsburgh—J. P. McCord, Wm. Shergold.
West Pittsburgh—John B. Auth, Louis Aurin.
Monongahela—H. T. O'Kane, Richard Perry.
Mt. Washington—Albert Dilworth, H. Meyer.
Temperanceville—Thomas Ralf, Nathan Greer.
Ormsby—Wm. Ferguson, Geo. Fritz.
Millvale—Thos. R. Elroy, R. Fellbaugh.
Braddock—S. Dempster, H. Shallenberger.
Mifflin—Wm. J. Snodgrass, D. K. Calhoun.

TOWNSHIPS.

Charlters—J. L. Graham, W. Ferguson.
Union—John R. Neeb, George McCormick.
Wilkins—John McElvy, John Shaffer.
Rose—John Crider, Sr., W. A. Sloan, 1st precinct.
Shaler—Charles Theobald, J. P. Diehl, 1st precinct.

AN OUTRAGE.—Last week a tavern keeper named John Fromholz was fined $50 and costs by Mayor Brush for selling on Sunday. On Saturday officer R. B. Elliott was passing Fromholz's saloon, when the latter called him in and at once accused him of being the informer. He drew a knife, threatened to stab and abused him shamefully. The tavern keeper was arrested soon to look sour on a charge of disorderly conduct, and on Sunday morning Mayor Brush fined him $25 and costs. Alderman Butler's police then arrested him on a charge of aggravated assault and battery, preferred by the officer, and he was held in one thousand dollars bail for a hearing to-day.

BODY FOUND.—About three on Saturday afternoon the body of an unknown woman was discovered in the Monongahela river, opposite McKnight's rolling mill, at the foot of Center street, Birmingham. The body was lying face downwards, and as nobody would turn it over it could not be identified. It was the opinion that the remains were those of the wife of a German carpenter in Birmingham who has been missing for some days past.

KILLED.—Our obituary column this morning announces the death of Charles Alcorn, late member of Company B, Fifth U. S. Cavalry, who was killed in an engagement with the Sioux Indians, at Indian creek, Kansas, on the 13th inst. The deceased was a gallant soldier, and was a son of H. P. Alcorn, Esq., of Beaver county. A large will of friends will unite his kindly face and genial habits, but his country honored in his fall.

STREET FIGHT.—John Murphy, for fighting on Wylie street, and subsequently abusing the police officer who arrested him on Saturday night, was on Sunday morning fined $25 and costs by Mayor Brush.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—To-night the popular combination known as the Maffett & Bartholomew pantomime troupe, will make their first appearance. The leaders